

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN.
PUBLISHED BY
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DECATUR, ILLINOIS.
Wednesday Evening, April 25.

THE President's preacher, the pastor of Foundry Methodist Church, Washington, has caught the prevailing lingo, and in his Sunday sermon, which was upon the estimation of Christ by his contemporaries, he said that many of the Jews believed that Christ was to be their temporal savior to overthrow their thralldom, and, as he expressed it, "restore to each tribe local self-government." A great many people smiled, including Mr. Hayes.

HON. GEORGE H. BOKER, United States Minister to Russia, thinks that Russia can take the field in case of war with the largest army in the world. He has an idea that, with ordinary luck, the Czar's troops can be in Constantinople within two weeks from the day they start from Kischeneff. Inasmuch as Mr. Boker formerly resided at Constantinople as our representative at the court of the Sultan, his views have a flavor of the expert. But still Mr. Boker may be mistaken.

THE City Council of Mobile, Alabama, has passed an order exempting all cotton factories that are erected in that city for ten years. This is all well enough, as far as it goes, but something more than tax exemption is necessary to tempt Northern capital and Northern men to build up the manufacturing interests of the South. Political toleration and a regard for the liberties and rights of American citizenship must first be vouchsafed to Northern men.

ONE single paragraph in Herbert Spencer's essay on "Primitive Marriage," in a late magazine, contains the words: endogamy, exogamy, polygamy, monogamy, polygry, and agnation. He intended to snore into the same paragraph the words co-mogamy, polygamy, phibetomy, xenophthomy, and several other and several other and so-forthisms; but he had to stop to jab his pen in the ink stand for a fresh installment of writing fluid, and afterward concluded to let it go at that.

SOUTHERN chivalry does not appear to the best advantage in the story told by ex-Congressman Welles, of Mississippi, which is that after Tilden was supposed to be elected, the chivalry of Welles' district celebrated their victory by insulting Mrs. Welles in the absence of her husband. Their manner of celebrating the supposed election of Tilden was to mob Welles' house, and hold a mock auction, at which Mrs. Welles was put up for sale and disposed of with an ingenuity of obscenity which could be fitly rewarded only by the lash and the chain-gang. If there are many places in the South at which scenes of this description can be enacted, the enfranchised democrats down there have a great deal of work to do at home before undertaking to show their ability in governing the whole country.

A NEW point of danger in view of the peculiar sentiment of the Louisiana and South Carolina cases is the most unlikely supremacy of the Democratic party in the Senate. The present complexion of that body is, Republicans 35, Democrats 34, Independents 2. The election and admission of two Democrats, Senators from Louisiana, and one from South Carolina, will give the Democrats and Independents a majority. The Independents, however, may be counted on to join in no scheme against the country, so that, except in case of vacancies in the Republican ranks by death or otherwise, the danger is immediate. That the change will soon come, however, and the Senate pass from the power of the Republicans, seems hardly to admit of doubt. Alabama, Arkansas, and Mississippi are each Democratic, and each have one Republican Senator whose term expires in a little over a year. So also with New York and Indiana, though there is hope of the two latter. There seems to be much ground for fear, however, that the Republican supremacy in the Senate, which has continued unquestioned for sixteen years, is about to be lost. —*Inter-Ocean.*

MEASURES taken for Wilson Boker, at B. Sikes's. [April 17 1877]

WHAT IS IT?
Alleged Interference with Secretary Thompson in which a new Party is there shadowed.
The following is the substance of an interview with Secretary Thompson. In answer to a question as to the re-organization of the parties, Mr. Thompson said: "The Republicans and race distinctions in the South, combined to produce a very unfortunate state of affairs. It would, I think, certainly be desirable if the divisions of the past could be forgotten and the voters of the South separated into new classes. They would no longer find other differences of opinion than those relating to the best method of developing the material interest of the South, and giving facilities for those each party seeking an alliance with the colored voter, and each regarding itself as the protector of his rights. The people of the South are in an impoverished condition. The people of the North are rich. And what is needed is such a system of public improvements as will benefit that section of the country, such measures as will impress upon the southern people that we are their friends and brothers."

In reply to the question: Should a new Whig party be organized, do you think the democrats of the Lamar, Ben Hill, Hampton and Waterson stripes can consistently refuse to take sides with the new party? The Secretary said: "I should dislike to express an opinion as to individuals, but in the event of the formation of a new party, it would require me that such men as Hill and those who mention would probably cut loose from old organizations and embrace with a party organized on old Whig principles."

Report:—What do you think would be the action of the old line Whites in the South if a new Whig party was organized? The Secretary—The name of the party is immaterial if a new party were organized, or the republican party so reorganized as to recognize Whig measures as distinct features of it. Old Whig members of the South would fall into the ranks. Owing to the prejudices existing in the South it might be found necessary to have a change of name.

The Whites of the South are not democrats. They never were, nor never will be, and they will go into a new organization governed by those principles. They regard the old Whig party as embracing the same principles and patriotic desires. The editor called attention to the following platform of the new party, published a day or two ago, in the Nation, and endorsed by the New York Graphic, the Louisville Courier Journal, and the New York Herald:

First—A national currency founded on a bimetallic standard, and sufficient for the wants of healthy trade.
Second—A system of internal improvements such as private capital is powerless to construct, but which is essential to the development of the country's resources.
Third—A tariff sufficient to keep employed such manufacturing establishments as are already in operation, and put in operation such new industries as will tend to develop the natural wealth of the country, and create a balance of trade in our favor.

After reading them, the Secretary said: "That embodies my ideas exactly. These principles ought to be embodied by the Republican party. I have already expressed my opinion upon the question of internal improvements. Regarding the currency, I am in favor of a gold and silver basis, and I think it would have been far better for the interests of the country if silver had never been disturbed, and I regard the act of its demonetization as one of ill-judged legislation, to say the least. The power of the government should be pledged to furnish a stable and unvarying currency. There can be no controversy about that. Our currency ought to be National—a legal tender for customs duties and all other dues, and resting upon a metallic basis. I am opposed to any further contraction. I want to see specie payments brought about, but not at the expense of the business interests of the country. I think that a new Whig party would command a strong following in Indiana, but the Republican party, inspired by Whig principles, would find a strong one."

Editor—In regard to the President's policy, who would have been the result had Le recognized Chamberlain and Packard? Secretary—I can scarcely conceive the result of such a course, but think it would have resulted in long confusion, a military government, and perhaps in the end anarchy. In regard to the President's Southern policy, I do not think he could have pursued any other course consistent with his own promises and dignity of character. I think his policy is right in itself. The removal of the troops was absolutely essential to the national peace.

Editor—With reference to Mr. Blaine and the so-called opponents of the administration, do you not think that the snake is caused mainly by an opposition press trying to create the difficulty between them and the President? Secretary—I do not not think there will be any real opposition in the Republican party to the policy of the administration. The present excitement is created entirely by the efforts of the newspapers, and will end in nothing. As for Mr. Blaine's letter, there is nothing in it to justify the inference that he wishes to oppose the administration. I might have written

that letter myself, yet no one would accuse me of opposing the President. After the report of a gathering at Senator Cameron's to digest an opposition to Mr. Hayes's policy, that is all nonsense, for I came on with ex-President Grant from Pittsburgh to Harrisburg, and am convinced he had no political objects in view, but rather pleasure and recreation in the mountains for a few days. When Congress meets it will be found that the Republican Senators will in no manner oppose the administration. In conclusion the Secretary said that his opinions were not those of a politician. He had been twenty-five years separated from any strong political influence. His time had been fully occupied with private business, and his only interest in political matters had been to keep himself apprised of the course of events, and his opinions might be said to represent only many years of quiet study and observation of American politics, unbiassed by any feeling of self-interest whatever.

THE CHEAPEST HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES ever yet offered, just received by LINN & SARGENT.

TELEGRAPHIC.
WAR DECLARED.
Russian Troops Cross the Border.
Latest From New Orleans.
Removal of the Hated Blue-coats.
And Now the Chivalrous Policeman Breathes More Freely.
And Would be Supremely Happy if he Could only Wallop a Nigger.

THE FIRST NOMINATORS.
From the Prairie Farmer.
Some of the Western rural editors are engaged in quite an excited discussion as to which of them first nominated Mr. Hayes as a candidate for the Presidential chair, and one of them has arrived with a scrap book of eulogistic notices of him. A similar exhibition was made to Mr. Lincoln, soon after his inauguration, by a Missouri editor, who produced a nearly worn-out copy of his weekly sheet, and, pointing to the leading article, set in small-pica type, headed, said: "That article nominated you."

"Do you really think so?" replied Mr. Lincoln.
"There is no doubt on the subject. I sent a marked copy to nearly every delegate elected to the Chicago convention, and I am sure it induced them to vote for you."

"Well," remarked Mr. Lincoln, "I am glad to know this and to have seen it. But you must excuse me now. I am going over to the State Department to see Mr. Seward."

"I'll go with you," exclaimed the editor, visions of consulates flitting through his mind.
"Come along," said Mr. Lincoln, with his usual good nature, and so they went side by side through the grounds of the White House to the old State Department. When they had reached the door Mr. Lincoln turned toward his companion and said with one of his quizzical smiles: "It's after 3 o'clock, and they won't let you go in. So good-bye. I hope you will feel perfectly easy about having seen my nomination. Don't be troubled about it. I forgive you."

Russia is a colossus, and hence moves slowly. She has to draw her troops from far apart regions, and has also to encounter difficulties in transportation that we can hardly realize in the United States. She has spent the winter in allying the opposition of Europe to her advance against the Turks, and now she is compelled to make haste slowly against the formidable obstacles which nature has interposed to the progress of her armies. Yet the war is as certain as though it had already begun. The only uncertainty is in reference to the extent to which it will grow after commencement. The telegraph this morning confirms the opinion expressed a few days ago, that Roumania will be an active ally in the impending struggle. Her troops can be easily massed at any point, and she is likely to give such material aid to Russia that the war will be of short duration unless other powers take part in the struggle.

The formal declaration has not yet taken place, but it now seems but a matter of form, since all the powers concede that war is an actual fact, and that no efforts of diplomacy can prevent it. As is always the case, the various trade interests that are specially affected by a large war, begin to show great vitality. In that way the existence of a great conflict in Europe is a financial benefit to this country. From all parts of the Union come the tidings of active operations and advancing prices in provisions and various classes of merchandise. The ill wind of war, which desolates the country it traverses, and carries untold horrors with it, blows favorably to the people who produce what the contestants need, or what they formerly supplied to the world. Those who take a mercenary interest in the affairs of men are ready to openly advocate strife and destruction, simply because a stimulus is thereby given to trade. While one portion of mankind receives certain benefit, yet these advantages are grained at the fearful cost of wholesale destruction of life and property in other localities. War is sometimes unavoidable, it is never desirable, and when men beat their swords into plowshares and endeavor to benefit and not destroy their fellows, the race will have reached the point where universal prosperity is possible.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Alex. H. Stephens in course of interview to-night expressed the opinion that as the policy of President Hayes is enforced by one who so clamorously against him will hush their noise, abandon their opposition and fall into the line of the advancing columns. For myself, I see a hopeful future for our common country. The black men and white men stand equal before the law. The affairs of states are to be governed by local authority. Federal action is to be confined within its constitutional restrictions. There is dawning a most glorious future.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Investigation of the charges against Senator Wooden in connection with the passage of the charter of 1870 was resumed by the Senate Committee to-day. In course of the testimony it appeared that John Kelly, Comptroller, gave the information to the World which formed the basis of Tweed's confession published in that paper, and that his (Kelly's) informant was Townsend, Tweed's counsel, and Attorney General Fairbanks.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—At 12 m. the United States troops moved out of the Orleans Hotel, going in the direction of the barracks. As the cathedral clock struck 12 today a detachment of the 3d Infantry, under command of Lieut. Col. J. R. Brooke, marched out of the Orleans Hotel, passed up Chartres street to St. Louis street, and out St. Louis street to the river, where they embarked on a steamboat for the barracks. About 100 men from other regiments assembled on the opposite side of the street to see their comrades move. When the infantry band began to play a few hundred persons gathered on the street along the line of march, but there was not the slightest demonstration of any kind. On the galleries of the St. Louis and Orleans Hotels stood a few adherents of Gov. Packard looking at the movement of the troops and the people below.

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Every one should embrace this opportunity of hearing this eloquent Divine. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Reserved Seats for sale by W. R. Abbott. Doors open at 7; lecture commences at 8. [April 25 1877]

Smith's Opera House!
TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
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THE LATEST NOVELTY.
The Great Moral Musical Drama

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Produced under the auspices of the **REDPATH LYCEUM BUREAU** OF BOSTON, by the greatest combination of colored talent in the world, including the celebrated **HYERS SISTERS** ANNA and EMMA, Soprano and Contralto. **SAM LUCAS,** The Popular Colored Comedian. **MISS CELESTINE O. BROWN,** Pianist. **MISS DORA MAY,** Vocalist. **WALLACE JOHNSON,** Tenor. **JOHN L. BASSO,** And 4 other Artists of Rare Talent. Universally acknowledged by the press and public to be the most magnificent entertainment ever given in America. Admission, 50 and 75 cents. Reserved Seats without extra charge at Abbott's Jewelry store. [April 25 1877]

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One Good House and Two Good Lots,
Situated on the corner of West Eldorado and North College streets, a good house with seven rooms and cellar, good outbuildings, a good well and cistern; good fruit trees. ALL AT BANKRUPT PRICE. Apply to **Wood & Montgomery.** April 25—dlt

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Jan. 15, 1877—d&wtf

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
WHEREAS, Amos T. Hickman, of the county of Macon and State of Illinois, by his certain deed of trust, bearing date the eighth day of May, A. D. 1875, duly executed, acknowledged and delivered by him, and duly recorded in Book No. 5 of the said records of said county, on page No. 560, did convey unto Hagit Tree, of the county aforesaid, the real estate hereinafter described in trust to secure the payment of his one certain promissory note of five hundred dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten percent per annum, and that he is expressly agreed and provided, that if default be made in the payment of any part of the principal and interest specified therein, or if default be made in the payment of any of the interest thereon, on the day specified in the said deed of trust, then and in that event, the said promissory note, with interest thereon, shall become due and payable, the effect shall be to make the entire sum of the principal and interest specified therein immediately due and payable, without the necessity of any demand of payment; and that on application of the legal holder of the said promissory note, the court may and is hereby authorized to sell the premises or any part thereof, or to appoint a receiver of the same, and to sell the same, and to apply the proceeds of the sale thereof to the payment of the said debt, and to the satisfaction of the said promissory note, and to the payment of the costs and charges of the said sale, and to the payment of the costs and charges of the said receiver, and to the payment of the costs and charges of the said court, and to the payment of the costs and charges of the said deed of trust, and to the payment of the costs and charges of the said promissory note, and to the payment of the costs and charges of the said deed of trust, and to the payment of the costs

